THE

CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1776. [NUMB. XXIV.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

To the *Merchants* and *Traders*, whose *stolen goods* were taken and brought into one of our ports by Captain MANLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are congratulated on your deliverance from that *mighty loss* you must have sustained, had not the veſſel, which contained the goods of which you were robbed by that *deſpotic power* that reigned in this town for a conſiderable time, happily fallen into the hands of one of our Privateers, who brought her ſafely into Portſmouth. You are congratulated alſo on the wiſe and righteous *determination* of the Continental Congreſs, which gave to the captors a reaſonable *ſalvage* only for their riſk and trouble in taking and bringing into port, the goods that were yours. You are likewiſe congratulated on the *generoſity* and *kindneſs* of the Congreſs, in preſenting you with *two thirds* of this *ſalvage*, which was theirs as a *free gift*.

In this view of your affairs, you will, it is truſted, make all due acknowledgments to the *ſupreme ruler*, to whoſe ſuper-intending providence, it muſt ultimately be aſcribed, that your circumſtances in life are ſo much better than they would have been, had you *loſt* what has been *reſtored* to you.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to put you upon remembering, and conſidering, that your obligations, with reſpect not only to the *righteous*, but *generous* and *kind* diſpoſal of theſe goods in a way of commerce, are *greater* than the obligations of others, who have not been ſo favoured of heaven, in this day of trouble, as you have been. And it is the expectation both of God and man, that you proportionably diſtinguiſh yourſelves, by making it to appear to all you may have to do with in *trade*, that it is your conſcientious endeavour to *deal juſtly*, ſuitably *mixing mercy* with juſtice, as proper objects are offered therefor in the courſe of providence. Should you, after the example of moſt of our traders, take occaſion from the *neceſſities* of others to demand of them more than is right and fit, faſtening upon yourſelves the charge of *oppreſſion* and *extortion*, you would be *far more inexcuſably guilty than other oppreſſors and extortioners*; as you would, under your circumſtances, add to the ſin of *injuſtice*, that of *baſe ingratitude* to the great governor of the world, who has been *diſtinguiſhly* kind and good to you in theſe times of general ſuffering.

Neither God nor men will blame you, ſhould you put an *advanced price* upon the recovered goods you may have to ſell, ſufficient to repay you for the *expence* you have been at in coming to the poſſeſſion of them; but ſhould you riſe in your demands beyond this, the *overplus* would be nothing better than ſo much money cruelly and unrighteouſly ſqueezed out of the pockets of thoſe, who, it may be, have been, the moſt of them, as great, if not greater ſufferers, than you have been, in this day of common grievance throughout theſe American States. It is not only the wiſh, but the expectation, of all I have had oppertunity to converſe with, that you may conduct in the *ſale* of your *firſt* but now *recovered* goods, ſo as to expreſs a becoming gratitude to heaven, and a due regard to the great goſpel law of equity, which requires *your doing to others as you would they ſhould do to you*.

I have, Gentlemen, in a chriſtian manner, wrote to you in time, in my own name, and on the behalf of *thouſands*, to mind you of your duty in the preſent ſituation of your merchantile affairs. Our eye will be upon you to take notice of *your demands*, which, we hope, will be conformable to what may reaſonably be expected, as you are not only *men*, but *chriſtians* by profeſſion; and, as ſuch, believers in *the coming day of God*, when it ſhall be rendered to you, with accurate juſtice, according to your behaviour in *this*, as well as other inſtances of moral conduct.

I ſhall only add, if you have an heart to ſtem the preſent *rapid current* of oppreſſion and extortion, ſetting an example, in the ſale of your goods, of that nobly generous ſpirit, which *ſeeketh not its own*, but together therewith, and ſo as not to oppoſe and hurt, *the welfare of others*, you will honour yourſelves, you will honour God, and be highly eſteemed both by God and man. And ſhould the *extortioners* that abound among us, be made ſo aſhamed of their *cruel injuſtice* to their *ſuffering brethren*, by your *good example* held up to their view, as to amend their doings which have not been right, you would be inſtrumental in promoting the public good, and ſerving your country, in a meaſure beyond what you can eaſily imagine; and your names would be had in everlaſting remembrance as thoſe *good men for whom one would even dare to die*.

I am, Gentlemen, with all due Reſpect,
Your humble Servant,
Boſton, November 4, 1776. F. W.

BERGEN, (New Jerſey) September 25, 1776.

To the PRINTER.

As many falſe accounts of tranſactions in our armies are by ſome means or other, publiſhed in gazetts, &c. at a diſtance, ſome of which are prejudicial to the common cauſe; it has been thought, a particular account of what has paſſed at Powle's Hook (oppoſite New York) ſince the evacuation of that city by our troops, may be acceptable to your readers—If you are of the ſame opinion, the following extract from the journal of Col. Durkee's Chaplain, (who was an eye witneſs of all that paſſed) is at your ſervice.

POWLES HOOK, Sept. 15, 1776.

AFTER Long-Iſland was evacuated, it was judged impoſſible to hold the city of New-York, and for ſeveral days the artillery and ſtores of every kind had been removing, and laſt night the ſick were ordered to Newark, in the Jerſies; but moſt of them could be got no further than this place and Hoebuck, and as there is but one houſe at each of theſe places, many were obliged to lie in the open air till the morning, whoſe diſtreſs, when I walked out at day break; gave me a lively idea of the horror of war, than any thing I ever met with before—the commandant ordered them every thing for their comfort that the place afforded, and immediately forwarded them to the place appointed and prepared for them.

About 8 this morning, three large ſhips came to ſail, and made up towards the Hook. The garriſon, conſiſting of the 20th Continental regiment, (Col. Durkee's) and a regiment of Jerſey militia, (Col. Duyckinck's) were ordered into our works. Soon after they had taken their poſts, the ſhips came up near Jerſey ſhore, to avoid our ſhot from the grand batterry (the removal of the cannon from which they were ignorant of) and as they paſſed up the North-River, kept up an inceſſant fire upon us; their ſhot (a great part of which was grape) raked the whole Hook, but providentially one horſe was all the loſs we ſuſtained by it. The fire was briſkly returned from our batterry by Capt. Dana, who commanded a company of the train on this ſtation.

It gave me great pleaſure to ſee the ſpirit of the troops around me, who were evidently animated by the whiſtling of the enemy's ſhot, which often ſtruck ſo near them as to cover them with duſt.

About 11 o'clock, a furious cannonade was heard a little above New-York, and before night numbers came over from the city, and informed that it was evacuated by our troops, and about ſunſet we ſaw the *tyrant's* flag flying on fort George.

Having received intelligence that a number of our troops were in the city, and the enemy ſpread acroſs the iſland above it, two ſmall parties were ordered to aſſiſt them in making their eſcape. Two captains, with about 40 men, two braſs howuzers, and about two tons of military ſtores were brought off by one of them; the other party, conſiſting of five men only, were fired upon by the enemy (ſuppoſed the tories, who have committed a number of robberies on the friends of America) when one Jeſſe Squire of Norwich was wounded, who together with another fell into their hands.

16th. About a o'clock this morning, an attempt was made to burn the ſhips that paſſed up the North-River yeſterday, and anchored about three miles above us; one of them (the Renown, of 30 guns) was grappled, but broke her grappling and came down by us again—another cannonade enſued, but no damage was received on our ſide.

The brave Col. Duyckinck, who did all he could to retain his men, could now keep his regiment no longer, but was obliged to retreat to Bergen, from which time Col. Durkee was left on the Hook with only a part of his regiment, conſiſting of about 300 effective men.

17th. An expreſs arrived with information that Col. Williams from Connecticut was ordered to reinforce us, and might be expected the next day, but was not able to join us till our retreat to Bergen the 23d.

This day a large quantity of lead muſket ball and buck ſhot was diſcovered in a ſuſpected houſe, about a mile and an half above us, and brought down to this place and properly ſecured for the United States.—Towards night the Renown returned back to her ſtation up the North River, but kept the Eaſtern ſhore, to avoid the ſhot from our battery, which, however, kept up a briſk fire upon her as long as ſhe was within reach.

18th. Nothing material happened here. Juſt at evening intelligence was received that the brave Lt. Col. Knowlton of our regiment was killed in the action that happened a little below Kingſbridge on Monday, as he was fighting with undaunted courage, at the head of a body of rangers, the command of which was aſſign'd him. The joy the ſucceſs of that action would have occaſioned, was greatly leſſened in this department, by the loſs of an officer ſo greatly reſpected and beloved.

20th. The Renown returned back again to the fleet, and though ſhe paſſed cloſe in with New-York ſhore, yet as there was very little wind, about 40 ſhot from our batterry were fired at her, many of which took effect. She lay all next day upon a careen to repair.

21ſt. At 2 this morning, we were waked by the guards, who informed us that New-York was on fire. At the fire began at the South Eaſt end of the city, a little Eaſt of the grand battery, it was ſpread by a ſtrong South wind, firſt on the Eaſt River, and then Northward, acroſs the Broad Way, oppoſite to the old Engliſh Church, (If I miſtake not the name) from thence it conſumed all before it, between Broad-Way and the North River, near to the college, laying about one third part of the city in aſhes is the opinion of thoſe beſt acquainted with it; and had not the wind as it veered to the Weſt, died away, the remainder of that neſt of vipers would have been deſtroyed.

Th s evening a ſeamen who ſaid he belonged to Providence, that he was taken and obliged to fight againſt his own countrymen on board the Roebuck, made his eſcape by ſwimming from New-York to this place—he informed that the men on board the Roebuck were very ſickly, that they had loſt 100 ſince they left the Capes of Virginia. He alſo gave notice, that preparation had been made to attack this poſt—that a number of large ſhips were to come up and endeavour to ſilence our batteries, while a large body of troops in boats which we diſcovered on the oppoſite ſhore above us, and endeavour to cut off our retreat—that it was to have been executed this morning, but the fire prevented.

22. As no reinforcement could be ſent us, we received orders this morning to remove our artillery, ſtores and baggage, and hold ourſelves in readineſs to retreat, and before night moſt of them were removed.

About 9 A. M we ſaw the enemy embarking in flat-bottomed boats, about two miles above us, who appeared in large numbers on the ſhore, after their boats, (about 30) were full. Four ſhips at the ſame time came to ſail below, and ſtood up towards us, but they ſoon came to anchor again, and their boats which had puſhed off, returned back. Had they came at this time, we muſt either have retired and left them large quantities of artillery ſtores, or fought their army and navy at the ſame time, with our ſmall detachment, and that under every diſadvantage; but they ſaw fit to retire to get more ſtrength, as appeared afterwards, tho' they could not be ignorant of our weakneſs, as our men were paraded every day in full view of them.

23d. At one o'clock, P. M. having removed every thing of value, we were ordered to retreat from the Hook. As ſoon as we began our march, four ſhips came up and anchored near the ſhore around the Hook; at the ſame time a number of boats and floating-batteries, came down from juſt above New-York; the latter run up into the cove, oppoſite the cauſeway, that leads to Bergen. After taking a conſiderable time to *ſee that there was no body to hurt them*, they began a moſt furious cannonade

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1) ſee index, under Army of British. 2) ſee index, under Town of Boston, & Army's the flight pa. 905
3) Alluding to ſufferings by the war, ſee indexes, under Army British, & Men of war

see index under Army of the United Colonies. (1) see retreat from Poulus Hook, page 1017. see index under Army, Britain & see index under New York. see index, under Men of War. see index, under Naval Affairs. (2) see, page 1073, vol 2. (3) see page 1017. (4) see their pay, pa. 996. (5) No he is an enemy. (6) He deserves, to be treated as a Tory. (7) see index under donations, & Resolves of the Provincial Congress relative to removing People from Boston, &c. (8) see Bill, pa. 499. (9) It was thought very cruel to turn all to this Town, before it had recovered a little more from their distresses, occasioned by the Blockade. (10) see pa. 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1053, 1062

on our empty works, which continued till they had wearied themselves. In a word, they *dared* to come much nearer, and displayed the *boasted British valour* in *much brighter colours* than ever they had while there remained a single man to oppose them. Mean while our little battalion marched with drums beating, and colours flying, to Bergen; and before night the *brave Britons* ventured on shore, and took possession of our evacuated works, where they have taken every precaution to prevent our formidable detachment from returning and driving them from a post which with so great a *display of heroism* they have got possession of.

The post we now possess, covers the Jerseys. Here we are reinforced by a number of regiments—more are daily coming in—the sick are recovering—the troops in high spirits, and we have no fear but we shall be able to maintain our ground against all the banditti of George the t-----.

HARTFORD, November 4.

Our advices from the lines are; that on Sunday se'nnight a number of ships from the enemy's fleet came up the North-River, and anchored opposite Fort-Washington, and began a most furious attack upon it, which continued some time, but the fire was so warmly return'd from the fort that they were obliged to slip their cables and make off, having received considerable damage; at the same time a large body of the enemy attacked the fort by land, but were beat off three times and drove to a considerable distance, when many were kill'd on the side of the enemy. 15 Hessians taken prisoners, together with one field piece; the Hessian prisoners were soon after sent off under guard to Philadelphia; that on Monday afternoon a large body of the enemy advanced near the White Plains about 12 miles from the shore, when General LEE, with a body of our troops marched to attack them, which soon brought on a smart engagement, which lasted about an hour, in which we had 150 men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, but tho't to be considerable—the regiments engag'd were Col. Silliman's Col. Chester's and Col. Douglass' from this state, and a regiment from the Southward. see Fort Lee, 1048, 1053.

Two or three men belonging to this town were kill'd in the above engagement. see pa. 1041 1042

Since the battle on monday last, six of the enemy have deserted and come over to our army.

BOSTON, November 7.

Extract of a letter from camp at Miles Square in East-Chester, dated 23d October, 1776.

"On Friday morning last, we were alarmed by the drums beating to arms, and the enemy landed at Rodman's point (a place about 4 miles from our encampment) with their whole force; the brigade under the command of Col. Glover consisting of about 700 men, one regiment being absent for guard. We marched down towards the place where the enemy were advancing with a body of 16 or 1700 with a very large artillery. The first attack was made by a small party on their advanc'd guard, which were effectually routed and forced to retreat to their main body, who when they came up were fired upon by two regiments advantageously posted by Col. Glover and Major Lee, (who behav'd gallantly) which brought many of them to the ground. Thus we continued fighting them and retreating the whole afternoon, until they came to a stand, where they now remain, except, stretching down along the sound towards Connecticut, for forage. Our men behaved like soldiers, conform'd to the orders of their officers and retreated in grand order, which is the life of discipline. Our loss is about 9 or 10 killed and about 30 wounded; the enemy, a deserter says, lost 200 killed on the spot and a great number wounded. People may think what they please of the regular and spirited behaviour of the British troops, but I that day was an eye witness to the contrary. I saw as great irregularity almost as in a militia; they would come out from their body and fire single guns. As to their courage, their whole body of 16,000 were forc'd to retreat by the fire of a single regiment and many of them old troops; the 4th regiment was one that run, and had we been reinforced with half their number, might have totally defeated them; the shot from their artillery flew very thick about our heads. The next day Gen. Lee (under whose command we are) came and publickly returned his thanks to Col. Glover and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their noble spirited and soldier-like conduct during the battle, and that nothing in his power should be wanting to serve those brave officers and men; and Gen. Washington has since expressed himself in much in the same words in his general orders. Gen. Lee says we shall none of us leave the army, but all stay and be promoted, but how that will be is uncertain. Yesterday one of the corporals and two men in our regiment by leave from the Col. went out to see what they could pick up, and by going in the mouth of the enemy they brought off a number of fat cattle; flush'd with their success they went again this afternoon, and going directly in the rear of the Hessian camp went into a house where they wash'd for the British officers and were bringing off 3 tubs of shirts, but the man of the house informed the camp they turn'd out 400 that obliged our lads to retreat; but meeting with some of their comrads they attacked and drove the Hessians, kill'd their Major, took his commission and ten guineas out of his pocket, and have taken three of them prisoners, besides a number killed; many of our officers who saw them, say they are ugly devils; they are in camp but I was too busy writing to go and see them: the enemy have so far quitted York, that our people have been down as far as a place called Bower Lane, which is but one mile from the extent of the city.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, Oct. 27, 1776

"The two men I wrote you that was taken of our regiment by Savages, Carlton has discharged, they got into our Camp all night, they were very well treated. I do not know what his great lenity means, without it is to poison the minds of our ignorant people, which I hope he will be disappointed in. We expect him every moment here with all his army, and I think we must defeat him. We are now in an excellent state of defence on both sides the Lake, and a Boom quite across the Lake to prevent their shipping's passing by our works, with what armed vessels we have left drawn up in a line of battle before it.—Troops, Continental and Militia coming in upon all quarters, to the amount of ten thousand. It will be a grand affair, come when it will. (I hope he will meet with Abercrombie's fate in the year 1758 at this place against the French) Our army in high spirits and wish to see their enemy, determined to a man to die upon the spot or conquer.—We have received the new arrangement and establishment of our standing army, which seems to please every body; they pay us like soldiers now, and we may live like Gentlemen upon it.—We look for your Committee every day. We have begun to inlist without them (by General Gates's Orders) and go on very well." *see index, under Canada.*

Extract of a Letter dated Stanford, 30 October, 1776.

"I wrote you on Saturday from White Plains, by a man who goes post through Boston, but suppose the action on Monday has detained him. I am here taking care of some sick, and how long I will be before I join the regiment again, is uncertain. I am about 16 miles from camp in the colony of Connecticut; but if you should write me, direct for me with the regiment who are now in White Plains. They had a very smart engagement on Monday, but no great advantage gained on either side. We had about 15 or 20 killed, and a small number wounded. Whether my brother was in the battle or not, I can't tell, but believe he was not; by enquiry, I can't find any but continental troops were engag'd. The day before, they sent some of their ships up North River to attack Fort-Washington; at the same time they attack'd the lines by land, but were so warmly receiv'd that they retreated four times; and finally quitted with great loss: The commanding officer having wrote General Washington he had buried a great number, and had still a great number more to bury. We lost one man only, and sunk one of their ships, and drove the rest off." see pa. 1041, 1045

FIVE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS Sterling; Received by the Hands of Col. PALFREY, as a Donation from Miss MARY BRADLEY of Kensington old England, for the suffering Poor of the Town of Boston. *see index, under donations.*

Mr. PRINTER,

A Correspondent desires to know, if a man is to be esteemed a friend to his Country, who endeavours by every means, to depreciate the value of our Paper Currency, and what does a man deserve, who refuses to take it for the discharge of a mortgage, and whether it is not of the last importance, that some immediate method be adopted, in order to prevent our ruin by such dangerous practices. *Yes.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Suffolk, which by adjournment were to be held at Braintree, on Tuesday, the twelfth Day of November instant, at Ten o'Clock, before Noon, are by Law, ordered to be held at Boston, at the same Time; and all Persons concerned are to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of said Court. EZEKIEL PRICE, Clerk

State of Massachusetts-Bay, }
Middlesex, ss. }

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a court for the probate of wills, &c. is to be held at *Cambridge* in the said county, on the second and last Tuesday in each month, unfurther notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN from a pasture in *Charlestown* about a month ago, a bay MARE, has a white streak in her face, two white spots under her saddle, two white hoofs a little cracked. Any person who will give information of the above mare, to the Printer hereof, so that the owner may have the same again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

Boston, November 6, 1776.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Edward Bridge, *late of* Roxbury, *Gentleman, deceased, are desir'd to bring in their Accounts of the same: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to Mess.* Rebeckah Bridge, *Administratrix, or* Lemuel Child, *Administratix.*

Roxbury November 7, 1776.

WANTED

TWO persons to fife for the Independent Company of this town; any youth properly qualified will meet with good encouragement by applying to HENRY JACKSON.

THE Committee appointed to take under consideration what is proper to be done with respect to the Inhabitants of Boston and Charlestown, *commonly called Donation People, and such as were sufferers by the Boston Port Bill, beg leave to report the following Resolves, viz.*

In the House of *REPRESENTATIVES, Oct.* 17, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the Inhabitants of Boston, now dispersed in the several Towns of this State, and supported at the Public Expence, be returned to the said Town of Boston, at the Expence of this State, on, or before the First of December next, and be put under the Care of the Overseers of the Poor of the said Town of Boston, and maintained at the Expence of said Town of Boston. (9)

And it is further Resolved, That the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, who are dispersed in the several Towns of this State, and maintained at the Public Expence, remain in those Towns, and still be supported as heretofore, and that such of them as are capable of earning a Subsistance, be employ'd by the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor of the several Towns in which they reside, for that purpose.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. Warren, Speaker.

In *Council*, Oct 18, 1776. Read and Concurred.

John Avery, Dep'y. Secy.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council,

A true Copy.

Attest. *John Avery, Dep'y. Secy.*

On TUESDAY next, the 12th Instant, At ELEVEN o'Clock in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Ipswich, Such Lots as will be most agreeable to the Purchasers.

ABOUT thirty hogsheads choice old St *Kitts* RUM, which has been imported near a twelvemonth.——To be viewed at Mr. *Nathaniel Farley's* store any time before sale.

JOHN WARDEN, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th of *November*, At TEN o'Clock, Will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK's, Esq's Wharf.

THE Brigantine MONTAGU's Cargo, consisting of 1350 Quintals of choice Merchantable Fish, which will be put up in small lots.——At the same time and place will be sold, the remainder of the prize ship George's cargo,——*Consisting of*——40 casks of pease, 40 firkins of butter, 6 casks of flour, 27 barrels of pork and beef, a quantity of cordage and oakum, a few chaldrons of New-Castle coal, 2 suits of men's scarlet cloaths laced, a quantity of sailor's apparrel, consisting of jackets, frocks, trowsers, shirts, shoes, stockings, &c. 34 holland shirts, &c. &c. PROCTOR & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY the 14th of November, at TEN o'clock in the morning, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at PLYMOUTH.

The Schooner EARL PEIRCY, and her CARGO, consisting of sixty-one hogsheads of Rum.

ABRAHAM HAMMATT, Auctioneer.

The Schooner is about 90 tons burthen, a fast sailing vessel, well found, and about two years old, well rigged but indifferent sails; it will be put up at 12 o'clock on the above day of sale.

By Order of the AGENT.

On TUESDAY *November* nineteenth, 1776, At TEN in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, On the Long-Wharf in SALEM.

THE cargo of the schooner KITTY and NANCY, consisting of one hundred and forty hogsheads of Jamaica Rum, thirty-two barrels of Newfoundland herring, twelve hundred gallons of train oil, and seven pipes Madeira wine.

WALTER BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue, at Plymouth, on Thursday the 14th November current, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, the following Articles, viz.

100 Deer Skins in the Hair,
14 Tierces Sugar of a good Grain and Quality,
6 Tierces best Rum,
63 Beef Hides. [3]

Boston, Nov. 5. 1776.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Benjamin Emmons*, late of Dorchester, Yeoman, deceas'd, are desired forthwith to bring them to *Joseph Greenleaf* or *Thomas Leverett*, Attorney's to the Executor, at their Dwelling Houses in Boston, in order for settlement. [3]

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Obadiah Wetherell*, late of Boston, deceas'd, are desired to make speedy Payment to *Alice Wetherell*, of Marshfield Administratrix to said Estate; and all those who have Demands on said Estate are required to lodge their Accounts with Mr. *John Jenkins* of Boston, Baker. *Marshfield Nov. 2d. 1776.* [3]

WANTED,

A PERSON that understands the Tallow Chandlers Business; one that has a mind to offer himself may hear of a place by enquiring of the PRINTER.

(11) America. (12) referring to the war. & a Reader — (13) Tory. (14) Whigs (15) none come. (16) at the regulars did. D.r Jewalls

(1) see index, under Naval affairs

(2) Who went from Boston, with the Troops

see pa. 905.

(3) A list of some of the Tories, page 679.

(4) see index, under Army of the United Colonies.

(5) see pa. 949, & marginal note. Marshead

(6) See index, under Congress Continental

(7) see list of Grievances, pa. 971

(8) see American rights, page 1689. 1228.

975.

BOSTON, November 11.

Sunday Evening arrived here from a Month's Cruize, Capt. Williams in a Sloop belonging to this Starke (1) in which he took the Ship Julian Cæsar, of about 400 Tons Burthen, Azarias Uzuld, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, besides Saivers, and 25 Men, bound from London for Halifax, laden with some Woolens, Linens, Provisions, &c the amount of her Cargo is near 11,000 Sterl. which arrived safe in this Harbour Tuesday Evening.— Also a Schooner Atkins, Master, bound from Annapolis for the West Indies laden chiefly with Fish, which is also safe into Port. Capt. Williams bro't in with him a large Bag of London Letters that he took out of the Ship, which were chiefly for the Tory Refugees at Halifax, some of which we have obtain'd for the Amusement of our Readers. The Papers to the 17th July are very barren. but we have selected the few following Articles from them, viz.

LONDON, July 18.

Notwithstanding Governor Tryon was pleased to inform the Ministry, that "General Lee is taken prisoner to the Southward, and is in the hands of General Clinton,"—vide his last letter to Barrington, if his Lordship will shew it,—there is an article in the New-York Gazette of April 25, which says, "General Lee is at Williamsburgh;" and other accounts of a later date say, that "General Clinton is with Governor Martin of Carolina, waiting for Lord Cornwallis." His Excellency has lately been several times mistaken. His account of raising the Siege of Quebec, and of killing 1600 men one day, and upwards of 3000 the next, was founded on falsehood, which somebody must have told him for the joke's sake; for his letter is dated April 28, and the siege was not raised till May 6, and there was not one man killed.

July 8. It is confidently affirmed, that advice is received by the Hibernia packet, which is arrived at Falmouth from Halifax, that the General Congress finding there was no hopes of reconciliation between them and their Mother Country, have declared war against her as a common enemy, and a violator of all their valuable rights and liberties, and have set up their standard inviting all their countrymen to enter under their banner, to oppose the designs of the English Ministry and their hirelings, and have also opened their ports for all the European powers, except England, to trade with them. The same advices say, that the Provincial army is near 130,000 strong, which is stationed in the following manner: 30,000 at Boston, 30,000 at New-York, 30,000 along the coast to prevent the King's Forces from landing, and the rest in Canada to guard their several small forts.

Letters from Cork say, that the contractors for provisions for the use of Government, have found it very difficult to load the last ships which arrived there from England, bound to North America; that kingdom having been so much drained, that the poor in many parts of it are in a starving condition; that fresh orders were just arrived there, to get ready a considerable quantity, more immediately to supply some ships that were there just ready to sail from Spithead for that place; but the contractors have been told, that if they endeavour to send off any more, that the country people would rise, and it would bring on an insurrection in the kingdom; and they would run the risk of having their houses, &c. pulled down, and they and their families murdered.

July. 11. A negotiation is said to be on foot for employing a considerable body of Russian forces, to be ready, if they should be wanted, to go to America early in the next spring. But they got none.

July 15. The following letter was received on Friday from Mr. Charles Bates, commander of the snow Blake, in the service of government, dated Cadiz Bay, June 29—"Yesterday morning I chased an American ship, of about 150 tons, into this Bay, but cannot take her, it being a foreign port. I never was more surprized in my life, when I found there were three American privateers riding here at single anchor, and a number of their merchant vessels loading and unloading at the quays. A large Spanish fleet of men of war are sailed from this place, but to what part I cannot learn, all manner of business being conducted here with the greatest secrecy."

To the Rev. Mr. *Badger*, at Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

SIR, (a)

WHERE you and family are, whether in Halifax or Heaven is uncertain to me—I have wrote often before you left Boston, receiving no answer—I imagine you was gone to a better world, as I heard of your bad state of health, at which I could not wonder; sympathy begets sympathy. Your sorrows add to mine, tho' mine were great enough for one to undergo. Our deliverance being nigh and even at the door raises my drooping spirits, and am sure it will have like effect on you and yours. Our case is not much unlike that of the Israelites who hung their harps upon the willows and wept whenever they thought on Jerusalem—they were tantalized by their captors with, "come sing us one of the Songs of Zion" they were in a low condition, for many years could not sing—but at last the Lord delivered them out of all their distresses. We have greater reason to hope that, tho' he tarries long, yet he will come and gloriously avenge our wrongs—Faith in the noble prospect gives vision to my weeping eyes, and comfort to my aking heart. I view the happy time to meet my friends once more in my native land, where peace and virtue shall ornament the scene. My generous friend, be of good cheer, because tribulation is a refining fire to purge away alloy and leave the gold behind. We have been among false brethren, are wandering about being destitute, having not where to lay our weary heads, and how can we sing the Lord's song in a strange land.——I see the curtains drawing up and opening to our view, conquest, plenty and protection, the adequate reward of a few days—I am then with my in the confused noise, in the rattle of the musquetry, but most of all in garments rolled into one. (b) Hope is the foot of perseverance, and perseverance is the hand to seize the crown, of virtue. Your flight was in the winter, and it seems the worst form as give luck in those days attended on the dear partner of all your fortunes; if it had been possible you would have lost your perseverance, but you have overcome, nor have you made shipwreck of your faith; your reward shall not be forgot in a better world than this. You will give me much happiness in writing me, the less frequent the better. It is only in my power to wish you more comfort at present, and an increase thereof until every vessel is full. I have wrote to Dr. B. and T. B. but no news can I give. We expect news from the howling wilderness, where distress has taken up her residence to reward the hymn singing saints for all their cromwellian virtues and human bloodshed, from their first emigration until now. May distress put on all her majesty and power, and wait on every psalm canting rebel, in that fanatic, ungrateful world; and may peace and every beatitude attend the virtuous loyal part, is the constant prayer of your friend, and a friend to justice, mercy and peace, but AN ENEMY TO DR. FOSTER.

Cold Bath Square, No. 7, July 9, 1776.

To Mr. *Thomas Brown*, Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

Dear Sir,

I Again venture to write you a few lines, tho' I am not satisfied with your not writing me; but I consider your disagreable situation as well as my own, and being not unmindful of Mrs. Brown and children, and of your former favors (that is) such as happened near two years ago., I will try this once to renew a correspondence: You can always send to me, but I cannot often send to you; and was I certain of this going to your hands, I would open my heart, touching your New-England saints, on whom I wish may fall seven fold more curses than are threatened for murder, sacriledge, fanaticism, rebellion, treason, cruelty and sin. Your cat in pan gentlemen, who are here blowing their impious hands with thrice double calvinistical, hypocritical, puritanical breath, are properly noticed until a more proper time. I daily see your neighbours, as they call themselves, who speak highly of you; but I now know their deceit, their evil intentions, and hide myself in such matters as I used not to do. My daughter is well, and begs her respects to you and family. Dr. C—— is well, as is Mr. T——k. Your deliverance is not so far off as when I first landed here, is one comfort. The matter is at last got to a head, and it is now who can. If your saints praying and fasting has not prejudiced Heaven in their favor (as the minority here imagine) they will see an end of this unnatural massacre, and soon enter upon their infernal reward, for their d—— noble deeds. Hell can no longer support their impious and unprovoked rebellion against God and their compassionate and virtuous King; who, like the divine Being, has waited long to be gracious to them, and the consequence is, they revolt more and more against the laws of nature, benevolence and mercy. If the present forces titles not their bloody appetites, 30 000 Russians may do it, with 30,000 more foreign troops, all which the saints may expect, if this island stands above high water mark 12 months. Let not your noble courage fail, but be of good cheer, since Hell and all her legions will not prevail against the promise of our God and Saviour.

I have been sick (rather not well) ever since I left that devoted villainous country. Capt. Jackson I have seen in this town very well, and married again, and has one child. We hear the King's Chapel is converted into a schism shop, and a pumpkintum is holding forth to the rebel General in that sacred place. I could have borne it if the saints had made use of it as a stable for horses. Their sacriledge is not to be parallelled by Oliver, or all his subterraneous brethren. Ha! Ha! Ha!

The disaffect here are at present all that support the rebel Americans. Dr. Price affirms their cause to be "the cause of religion and liberty." So says Wilkes, who has been again defeated in his expectation of being elected Chamberlain of London. M. Hopkins has got it by 1196 majority. This city has altered her opinion of Wilkes's liberty and American rebellion, the dissenters excepted, who will have their pay, if God bless this nation with the most valuable life, the life of George the Third. 'Tis this day reported the King of France has offered our King the Irish brigades, which are about 5000 men, to help subdue the rebels. (c) a lie!

Government know not half so much about who are loyal, and who not, as you and I do; for which reason all are neglected as yet; but I believe will not always be forgot: The things Capt. Brown delivered you for me and T——, we hope have not fallen into the hands of the Yankees. The cheese you have eat, I hope, and you are welcome; but if you did not bring away nor destroy the other things, you cannot meet with absolution from us, or any good man.

Sir, Your Friend forever.

July 7th, 1776. GRATITUDE.

(The above two Letters are supposed to be wrote by that ranting, high-flying Church Clergyman, Peters, formerly of Hebron, in Connecticut.) (a) see pa. 1042

Extract of a letter from COMMODORE BATTEAU, *dated London, July 10, 1776*

"I expect this letter will find you safe landed at New-York, and secured your self a safe place for the next winter; for if you are not able to do that, I expect to see you in London by Christmas: every body is obliged to be very careful what they say here, for you cannot tell what side the person is of that you are talking to; I think every body in London is a whig, and most of the people in the country where I have been, seems to favour the country side much, and I have been obliged to mix with a great many people in the country, where I should have expected to have found some people of government side, but I think they would all be glad to assist the Americans if they dare do it, but enough; government has not done any thing for the Council as yet, but we are in daily expectation of something being done, and they tell us it will be settled next week. I intend to ask for a ship in the spring, and to come out to America, for I cannot subsist here, without government does something for us; I think you are quite right in staying with the army, for if you don't get any thing, you are out of the way of spending what little you have got."

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Conner, to Earl Percy dated July 10, 1776.

"As to my own particular Affairs, excepting a Share of the Collection for the suffering Clergy, I have not met with any Provision, nor even the Prospect of any; so that attending all I had in America for my Attachment to Government, I see not but that I may perish here."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated July 12, 1776.

"The Treasury Board have lately made Grants to the distressed Councellors, and some others, who have petitioned. Among the rest 1,200 has been granted to each of the Mr. Ervings, for their necessary support."

Friday and Saturday last arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, two Flags of Truce, the pacific Cartel bringing 96 & the Hostage Schooner 78 Prisoners, to be exchanged for an equal Number of like Rank—Among the Prisoners were Capt. James Tracy and the other Officers of the Yankee Hero Privateer; also Capt. Stone and the Officers of a Privateer belonging to Casco-Bay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Store of JOSEPH BLANEY, *Esq; in Salem, the Cargo of the Brig Mary & James, on Tuesday the 3d Day of December next, (and to continue from Day to Day until the Sale is compleated) the following Articles;*

98 pieces coating, 11 pieces twill'd do. 89 pieces 6-4 lambskin, 20 pieces beaverskin, 15 pieces superfine 7 4 rattenes, 8 pieces broad cloths, 16 pieces twill'd flannals, 16 pieces narrow plains, 45 pieces figured lastings, 4 pieces cotton denims, 124 pieces hairbines, 32 pieces drawboys, 186 pieces cambleets, 138 pieces printed and plain velvereets 99 dozen breeches pieces, 30 doz. worsted hose, 2 pieces fustianets, 205 pieces stampt cotton & linen handkerchiefs, 210 pieces cotton & silk do. 680 groce coat-buttons, 40 groce garterings, 43 rolls paper hangings, 68 pieces frys, 3600 groce coat & breast horn buttons, 2000 groce do. common lacquer'd do. white and yellow, 80 groce do. double wash'd buttons, 4000 groce common brass-ey'd do. white and yellow, 400 groce best polish'd steel coat and breast dutto, 900 dozen sorted shoe & knee buckles, 60 dozen womens scissars, 20 dozen childrens watches, 36 dozen tea tongs, 180 groce sorted sleeve buttons 309 dozen womens forks hard metal, 200 doz. hard metal tea spoons, 150 dozen tea spoons, 140 doz. watch seals, 8 dozen ladies pocket books, 14 dozen ladies watch chains 64 dozen mens do. 14 dozen cane heads, 2 dozen sword-hangers with chains and swivels, 4 dozen cut steel sword hilts with furniture, 36 dozen swivels for swords, 370 doz. iron snuff boxes, 125 groce shoe & knee shapes, 22 dozen japan'd salvers, 30 dozen tweezers, 2 dozen plated spurs, 12 dozen brass handles and furniture, 150 dozen cutlow knives, 726 dozen table knives and forks, 675 doz. sorted pen knives, 95 dozen silver capt spear knives, 60 doz. razors, 2 dozen japann'd and plated ink stands, 90 groce sorted rings, 15 dozen pad locks, 35 dozen iron snuffers, 3 groce silver sleeve buttons, 92 dozen carving knives, 36 dozen necklaces, 24 dozen switch whips, 4 hhds. cocoa, 300 English tann'd hides, 30 boxes tin plates, 80000 lb. pepper, 20 hhds. copperas, 40 hhds allum, 30 tons bar lead, 5 barrels lead ashes, 2 do. red lead, 2 do litharge, 6 tons braziletto, 25 barrels bar tin, 1 elegant musical time piece, a quantity of german steel, also razor cases, pocket knives, steel snuffers, plated ink-pots, desert knives, cases of instruments, nail knippers, gilt broaches, images, japan'd, tea trays, watch-maker's instruments, beaver hats, silver plated candlesticks, jewelry, &c. &c. &c.

(a) Wrote by Rev. Peters see his Letter, pa. 595-599. (b) Commodore Loring. (c) Mandamus Council, see pa. 549, 954. (d) pa. 958. (e) See pa. 1054.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION TO-MORROW, being the 8th At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern

The Ship Lord How[ard] with her appurtenances, (now laying at [Long] Wharf) of about 220 Tons Burthen Boston about 3 Years old well found. To be sold on Friday next. Inventory

(1) See Bottom of the last column of this page Brought Up.

see index under Naval affairs

See page 1022, with the references

See pa. 1029, with the references

See pa. 1013, with the reference

See pa. 1021, with the reference

time affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the said citizens of ... the oath whereof shall be put at the end of these presents, as likewise that he will keep, and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board her, whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall show this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms and ensigns of the King, or United States, during his voyage. In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and countersigned the same to be countersigned by ... at the ... day of ... Anno Domini,

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be well and faithfully performed and kept on the part and behalf of these United States, RESOLVED, That all Captains, Commanders, and other Officers and Seamen, belonging to any of the vessels of war of these United States, or any of them, or of any private armed vessels commissioned by Congress, and all other the subjects of these United States, do govern themselves strictly in all things according to the above recited articles, and that they do afford the same aid and protection to the persons, commerce and property of the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, as is due to the persons, commerce and property of the inhabitants of these United States. AND FURTHER, IT IS RECOMMENDED to all the inhabitants of these States, to consider the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty as their brethren and allies, and that they behave towards them with the friendship and attention due to the subjects of a GREAT PRINCE, who, with the highest magnanimity and wisdom, hath treated with these United States on terms of perfect equality and mutual advantage, thereby rendering himself THE PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND. (3)

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON Secretary.

N. B. Those Articles, are Continued from page 1031

~~Brought~~

The whole treaty was not printed at first, but only some of the Articles.

IN CONGRESS, MAY 6, 1778.

WHEREAS Congress have received, from their Commissioners at the Court of France, copies of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and of a Treaty of Alliance between the Crown of France and these United States, duly entered into and executed at Paris on the 6th day of February last, by a Minister properly authorised by his Most Christian Majesty on the one part, and the said Commissioners on the other part: AND WHEREAS the said treaties have been maturely considered and unanimously ratified and confirmed by Congress, in which said treaty of Amity and Commerce are the articles following, to wit:

ARTICLE VI. The Most Christian King shall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all vessels and effects belonging to the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens, roads, or on the seas near to his countries, islands, cities or towns; and to recover and restore to the right owners, their agents or attornies, all such vessels and effects which shall be taken within his jurisdiction; and the ships of war of his Most Christian Majesty, or any convoy sailing under his authority, shall upon all occasions take under their protection all vessels belonging to the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, and holding the same course, or going the same way, and shall defend such vessels, as long as they hold the same course, or go the same way, against all attacks, force and violence, in the same manner they ought to protect and defend the vessels belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King.

ARTICLE VII. In like manner the said United States, and their ships of war sailing under their authority, shall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the vessels and effects belonging to the subjects of the most Christian King, and use all their endeavours to recover, and cause to be restored, the said vessels and effects that shall have been taken within the jurisdiction of the said United States, or any of them. (6)

ARTICLE XIV. The merchant ships of either of the parties which shall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whose voyage and the species of goods on board her there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens, not only her passports, but likewise certificates, expressly shewing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

ARTICLE XV. If, by the exhibiting of the above-said certificates, the other party discover there are any of those sorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and consigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it shall not be lawful to break up the hatches of such ship, or to open any chest, coffers, packs, cask, or any other vessels found therein, or to remove the smallest parcels of her goods, whether such ship belongs to the subjects of France, or the inhabitants of the said United States, unless the lading be brought on shore in the presence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory thereof made, but there shall be no allowance to sell, exchange or alienate the same in any manner, untill after that due and lawful proceß shall have been had against such prohibited goods, and the Court of Admiralty shall, by a sentence pronounced, have confiscated the same; saving always, as well the ship itself, as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be esteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful prize; but if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof, shall consist of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor, who has discovered them, in such case, the captor, having received those goods, shall forthwith discharge the ship, and not hinder her by any means freely to prosecute the voyage on which she was bound; but in case the contraband merchandize cannot be all received on board the vessel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithstanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the vessel into the nearest port, agreeable to what is above directed.

ARTICLE XVI. On the contrary it is agreed, That whatever shall be found to be laden by the subjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their subjects, the whole, although it be not of the sort of prohibited goods, may be confiscated, in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandize as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or were after such declaration, if so be it were done without knowledge of such declaration; so that the goods of the subjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited or otherwise, which as is aforesaid were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that, if the said merchandize be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any port belonging to the enemy; the two contracting parties agreeing, that the term of two months being past after the declaration of war, their respective subjects, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE XVII. And that more effectual care may be taken for the security of the subjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they suffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ships of his Most Christian Majesty and of the said United States, and all their subjects and inhabitants, shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make satisfaction for all matter of damage, and the interest thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their persons and goods.

ARTICLE XX. If any ship belonging to either of the parties, their people or subjects, shall within the coasts or dominions of the other stick upon the sands, or be wrecked, or suffer any other damage, all friendly assistance and relief shall be given to the persons shipwrecked, or such as shall be in danger thereof, and letters of safe conduct shall likewise be given to them for their free and quiet passage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

ARTICLE XXI. In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party, with their shipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent necessity for seeking of shelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they shall be received and treated with all humanity and kindness, and enjoy all friendly protection and help; and they shall be permitted to refresh and provide themselves at reasonable rates with victuals, and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships and conveniency of their voyage; and they shall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they please, without any let or hinderance. (7)

ARTICLE XXV. It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of the Most Christian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with the Most Christian King or the United States. It shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are the enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same Prince or under several: And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted; It is also agreed in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy.

ARTICLE XXVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuses, and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gun-powder, match, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, salt-petre, muskets, musket ball, bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. Those merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods, that is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the species whereof they are used to be made, gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, brass, coals, as also wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulse, tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugar, and all sorts of salts, and in general all provisions which serve for the nourishment of mankind and the sustenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail-cloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors, also ship masts, planks, boards and beams, of what trees soever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ships, and all other goods whatsoever, which have not been worked into the form of any instrument or thing prepared for war by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall be wholly reckoned among free goods, as likewise all other merchandizes and things, which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the forgoing enumeration of contraband goods, so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted as are at that time besieged, blocked up, or invested.

ARTICLE XXVII. To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally must be furnished with sea letters or passports expressing the name, property, and burk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties; which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year that is if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year; it is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden are to be provided not only with passports as aforementioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship is sailed, and whither she is bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or necessary to examine the said certificates the ship in whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do it.

ARTICLE XXIX. If the ships of the said friendly people or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts, or on the high seas, by any ships of war of the other, or by any privateers, the said ships of war, or privateers, for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to search, and take out of her two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship, when she shall have shewed such passports, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chace, or force her to quit her intended course.

FORM of the Passports and Letters, which are to be given to the Ships and Barques, according to the Article of this Treaty.

TO ALL who shall see these Presents, GREETING. IT *is hereby made known, that leave and permission has been given to* ... *master and commander of the ship called* ... *of the town of* ... *burthen* ... *tons or thereabouts, lying at present in the port and road of* ... *and bound for and laden with* ... *that his ship has been visited, and before sailing he has sworn before the officers who have the jurisdiction of* ...

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(2) see index, under Continental. (3) see rights as men, pa. 1089. (4) see page 1028 (5) see articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, pa. 1031 (6) See articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13, pa. 1031 (7) See Articles 22, 23, 24, pa. 1032 (8) See Articles 19, 20, 21, pa. 1032